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PUBLICATIONS

itiating. Implementation is seen as essential to its eventual success, yet all must also be aware of what Bennis terms "the politics of change" and the challenge it portends, especially in "diffuse power structures," a term well applied to academic and research libraries.¹

MRAP is no longer new, and with OMS' constant refinement and development of it and other self-assisted programs, it has grown to be a mature and helpful companion. The caveat remains that MRAP can be but a beginning in organizational development. Managing change and its processes is complex; the wider the arsenal of tools, the better. Wisely, too, it has been recommended that the MRAP process be modified to ensure a role for library directors, since implementation must largely be their responsibility. Earlier this role had been "apart from the process."

Unlike many OD processes, MRAP has now been assessed. While more research and evaluation of it is needed, this organization development program as a planning mechanism, say Johnson and Mann, has been shown to be quite effective. So, too, is their tight and meaty report. While obviously of major interest to MRAPians, old and to come, there is succint fodder here for managers and others interested in organizational change. One note comes across quite clearly: managing change requires sensibility, and, as the authors point out in a quote, "Evaluation . . . involves more than judging; it also encompasses understanding. . . ."—Warren B. Kuhn, *Iowa State University, Ames.*

REFERENCE

1. Warren G. Bennis, *Organization Development: Its Nature, Origins and Prospects* (Reading, Mass.: Addison Wesley, 1969).

Copyright, Congress and Technology: The Public Record. Edited with an introduction by Nicholas Henry. Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx, 1978-80. 5v. \$95. LC 78-23747. ISBN 0-912700-13-0, V.1.

This five-volume collection of U.S. copyright documents traces the development of federal copyright policy as it applies to li-

brary photocopying and computer software. Volume 1 begins with an excerpt from the Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1958, describing preparations by the Copyright Office for a major revision of the copyright law. It is followed by foundation works, such as William Blaisdell's "Study No. 2: Size of the Copyright Industries," Allan Latman's "Study No. 14: Fair Use of Copyrighted Material by Libraries" (all 1960). Other key documents include the Register of Copyright's 1961 "Report . . . on the General Revision of the U.S. Copyright Law" and the long series of congressional hearings, drafts, and reports that followed. This series of documents fills most of the first three volumes. (Volume 2 also contains documents from the Williams and Wilkins case.) Volumes 4 and 5 contain documents issued by the National Commission of New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU). Volume 4 includes CONTU-commissioned studies of photocopying and computer uses by Yale Braunstein, Marc Breslow, Bernard M. Fry, Harbridge House, King Research, and Vernon E. Palmour. Volume 5 contains the CONTU Final Report.

Although this is a useful compilation of congressional and judicial documents, many of which are now out of print, it is marred by many errors that limit its usefulness. The documents were edited to reduce their size, and in the process of editing some information sought by scholars and librarians was omitted. The title pages of most documents were edited to remove all but the author and title (or sometimes just the title). The editor also omitted the tables of contents for the documents. Since congressional documents usually do not have indexes, the tables of contents are especially useful as finding tools. The usefulness of the eight congressional reports in volumes 2 and 3 is further reduced by the editor's decision to omit the text of the bills. (Thus, someone tracing the development of Section 108(b), on copying unpublished works, will find the text of the congressional reports, but not the text of the bills.) Although the editor identified those documents that were truncated, there is no indication or summary of the omitted portions, nor are the locations

of the omissions identified.

Other problems include inappropriate running heads, the absence of full citations at the beginning of each document, several mislabeled documents, and title pages of the set itself that do not identify the volume in hand. The most significant error appears at the end of volume 3. The document identified in the introduction as the Copyright Revision Act of 1976 is, in fact, Senate Bill 22 (94th Congress, 2d Session). This is a significant document, which should be included, but it is not the copyright law itself. (The reviewer called the error to Henry's attention and he discussed it with the publisher; the publisher will reissue Volume 3 with the correct document in place.)

This five-volume work was designed to trace the twenty-one-year development of the federal copyright policy in terms of library photocopying and the application of the federal copyright law to computer software. Aside from the problems noted above, it serves its stated purpose very well. However, patrons approach the copyright law from many angles. Those concerned with copyright protection for sound recordings will be disappointed to discover that the Sound Recording Amendment of 1971 and its related documents are not included. Those concerned with registration or the mass media will find that key passages (or key documents) on those topics have been omitted since they do not relate to photocopying or computers. This raises questions about the usefulness of the work. Most libraries will be better served by a less expensive one-volume collection of *current* copyright documents available from one of the legal or library publishing houses. Patrons who are interested in the pre-1975 documents may find the desired material in this set or they may have to search for it elsewhere. Because of the limitations of this work and the availability of one-volume collections of current copyright documents, this expensive set is recommended only for comprehensive copyright collections.—*Jerome K. Miller, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.*

Patton, Warren L. *An Author's Guide to the Copyright Law*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1980. 192p. \$21.95. LC